NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

SWINE.

MR. FESSENDEN,—I have read much in your paper respecting swine; and on this subject have some facts to state of recent occurrence, which are certainly extraordinary and probably worth recording.

The last autumn I purchased fourteen shoats, whose average age was about six months. Three of them were sows of a good form and stock; and these I put by themselves with a boar of the same age for breeders.—The other eleven were put in another stye, and for the purpose of being fatted.—They were at first fed with corn meal ground with the cob, and mixed with boiled potatoes; but did not appear to gain much though there was at no time any failing of appetite. Fearing that their poor thrift might be attributed to the cob meal, I changed their food by substituting corn meal, ground without the cob and boiled potatoes. This however seemed to do no better; while the store pigs above mentioned, which were fed upon boiled potatoes only, were very thrifty and appeared much more like fat hogs than those in the fatting stye. I then changed the food of the fatting hogs and gave them nothing but boiled Indian meal or hasty pudding. This availed no more than the other food; and finding that their thrift was very little, and a very inadequate return for the food consumed by them, I determined to kill the eight for market; and this was accordingly done. They were small, and by no means so fat as we had a right to expect they would have been. The store hogs on boiled potatoes only continued very thrifty and fat. The fatting hogs were attended in the most exact and faithful manner; and had repeated doses of sulphur to encourage their appetite and promote their thrift.

This bad result was a matter of serious discouragement to me and wholly inexplicable; as it does not remain to be established that Indian meal in any form is among the most nutritious and fattening substances that can be given to stalled animals. When the hogs were killed, however, the mystery was in a degree solved. Innumerable worms, resembling in some measure those voided from the human body, were found in knots and branches in the entrails. These kept up their appetite and prevented their thrift. But where did these worms come from is the next question? and why were not the store hogs, some of whom were of the same litter with the others, affected with them. I do not pretend to determine the causes: but I will state the circumstances of difference in the two cases.

The store Hogs were confined in a stye with a wooden floor and had no access to the ground. The fatting hogs were at liberty to range in a capacious yard attached to the sty, into which the manure and litter of five horses were thrown, in which the swine were almost continually rooting and champing. Now we know that hogs fed in stable yards and cellars often become fat; the acess therefore to this manure heap in which they were constantly burrowing would not have been the impediment to their thrift; but is it unfeasible to conjecture that some one of these horses may have been diseased? and in the manure of such horse they may have found the maggot or germ of those worms which after being received into their stomachs, there fixed themselves and grew to the size in which they were found. This however is merely conjectural; but I should be glad to know if any other of your correspondents is acquainted with any facts analagous to the above. H. C.

May 14, 1833.

For the New England Farmer.

Charlestown, N. H. May 19, 1833.

MR. EDITOR. *Sir*,—In my communication published in your last, there is an error of carelessness on my part, which ought to be corrected. It consists in giving to the fruit of the Cranberry Viburnum, two seeds in each berry, when, in fact, there is but one. The error is of some consequence, as the number of seeds forms part of the distinctive character of the genus, and might lead to an impression of some mistake as to the real character of the shrub. I notice also, one or two typographical errors, as "Guelda" for *Guelder*, and "or" for *as* after the words "astringent fruits."

The effects of the diffusible stimulant *brandy*, in the preparation described by the correspondent of the Portland paper, may cause more virtue to be attributed to the plant than is fairly its due, though at any rate not more than may justly be given to very many native plants. I thought however that the question was as to the medicinal qualities of the fruit. Concerning the flavor of this, there seems to be a diversity of opinion, which I fancy can hardly be reconciled except by the old adage of "De gustibus, &c."

With much regard, SAMUEL WEBBER.

THE following is from a venerable Farmer, "nearly eighty two years old," who, we regret to say, prohibits our attaching his name to his communication.

For the New England Farmer.

POTATOES AND INDIAN CORN.

MR. EDITOR. *Sir*,—I here send you the result of several experiments, which I have made. Several years ago I planted blue potatoes, late in the season, and as all of those which I considered large enough for seed had been culled out, I planted small ones not more than an inch and a quarter in diameter. When I dug them, they were as large as any I raised. Last spring I planted two rows, side by side, of the red potatoes, one row of the largest size, the other the smallest, which I think proper to plant, perhaps not one-third of the weight of the large ones. When I dug them I could not tell which were the largest. So I conclude the reason why small potatoes yield small ones, is owing to putting too much seed in the hills; as a small potato has as many sprouts as a large one. But this I have proved that the same results do not always arise from the same experiments in different kinds of potatoes. For several years past we have planted early whites and early red eyes side by side. If the whites were hilled after the blow, they uniformly produced a large number of small potatoes, and but few of a good size; while hilling had no effect on the red eyes.*

I made an experiment in planting Indian corn a few years ago for my own satisfaction. I planted the hills 3½ feet apart on one end of a piece of land, and four feet on the other, with the same kind and quantity of manure: about half the length of the rows was on a stiff heavy soil; the other half a light loamy soil; without weighing I could not tell which gave the best product.

THE following article is part of the proceedings of the New York State Agricultural Society.

Letter from Dr. Wm. Darlington, of Pennsylvania, on the Use of Lime in Agriculture.

SIR,—Your letter, containing a number of queries relative to the operation and utility of *Lime*, in the processes of agriculture, was received in the early part of June last: but as I have been much engaged during the past summer, with duties which required all my attention, and as your letter intimated that answers furnished "any time during the present year" would be in season for your purposes, I have taken the liberty to postpone my reply until now.

I proceed then, with great pleasure, to furnish you with such facts and remarks as my opportunities for observation have enabled me to offer. With a view to render the answers more explicit and satisfactory, I will annex them, *seriatim*, to your several inquiries.

Query 1.—"Upon what lands does lime operate most beneficially:—

1. In regard to geological formation,—as primitive, transitory, secondary, and alluvial?

2. In reference to the soil,—as sand, clay, lime, and vegetable matter?

**By the Editor.* By some experiments made by J. Whitlaw, Esq. which are given in detail in the *New England Farmer*, vol. i. page 53, and vol. iv. page 314, that gentleman ascertained that large potatoes were better for seed than small ones, and that large potatoes when cut into quarters will produce more, other things being equal, than when planted whole. Other cultivators assert that the best way is to plant potatoes of at least middling size, cutting off and applying to other uses the butt and top ends from each potato, planting the middle pieces cut into quarters. The reason of this proceeding is that the shoots or eyes from the middle part of a potato are commonly larger and stronger than those of either end, and if the whole of a large potato is planted, there are usually too many shoots in a hill, and those shoots are too near each other to afford so great a product as they would if deposited in the soil at due distances.

Mr. Knight, the celebrated English Horticulturist, has found, that, "for a late crop, small sets, [seed potatoes] may be used; because the plants of the late varieties always acquire considerable age before they begin to generate tubers [young potatoes;] but for an early crop, he recommends the largest tubers [seed potatoes to be planted;] and he has found that these not only afford very strong plants, but also such as readily recover when injured by frost; for being fed by a copious reservoir beneath the soil, a re-production of vigorous stems and foliage takes place, when those first produced are destroyed by frost or other cause."—*Hor. Trans.* iv. p. 448.

3. As indicated by natural growth of timber and plants?"

Answer,—My residence has always been in a *primitive* region, and my observations very much limited to agricultural processes in soils upon that formation. The prevailing rock here is gneiss,—with occasional beds, or veins, of hornblende, green stone and sceinite.—About five miles to the north of us is the great valley of transition limestone, stretching from northeast to southwest; and immediately on the southern side of this valley, running parallel with it, is a broken ridge of hills, formed of mica slate, with beds of serpentine rock and hornblende on the side next to the gneiss rock on the southeast. Over the gneiss rock, and among the hornblende, the soil is generally a stiff loam; and there I think, the best effects are perceptible from a given quantity of lime. On the soil overlaying the schistose rocks, the good effects of lime are sufficiently obvious, under the management of skilful farmers; but the benefits seem to be less permanent. On the serpentine rock the soil is extremely sterile, and neither lime nor barnyard manure can be used to much advantage. In the limestone soil of the great valley, where one would suppose it was already redundant, lime is used with advantage; and much heavier dressings are put on, than in the adjacent districts. I cannot furnish the *rationale* of this practice; but I believe the fact is established, that more lime is required to produce the same beneficial effects upon soil resting on limestone rock, than upon those overlaying gneiss, and perhaps some other primitive rocks.

I have had no opportunity to witness the effect of lime upon *secondary* and strictly *alluvial* formations; but the above circumstance has led me to suspect, that the *same quantity* of lime would not be so signally beneficial in secondary, as it is in certain primitive formations.

Lime, undoubtedly, has a good effect in soils which are *sandy*, even where sand predominates; but I believe its meliorating properties are most conspicuous in a *clay* soil, or rather in a *stiff loam*. A good proportion of decomposed vegetable matter adds greatly to the beneficial effects of lime; and hence our farmers are desirous to mingle as much barn yard manure as possible with their lime dressings, and to get their fields into what is called a good sod, or turf, full of grass roots. *Then* a dressing of lime has an admirable effect.* The soils indicated by a natural growth of black oak, (*quercus tinctoria*,) walnut (*juglans nigra*,) and poplar (*liriodendron*,) and those in which such grasses as the *poas* and *festucas* best flourish, are generally most signally benefitted by the use of lime. In short, I may observe, that lime has been found more or less beneficial in any description of soil, in this district. It is most so on hilly or rolling lands, where clay predominates,—less permanently so among the mica slate,—and least of all, on the magnesian rocks. The soil on these last is rarely worth cultivatiug.

Query II.—"What quantity of lime is applied to the acre, upon different soils, at a single dressing, and during a period of years?"

Answer,—The quantity of lime per acre, which can be used advantageously, varies with the condition and original character of the soil. Highly improved land will bear a heavier dressing than poor land. On a soil of medium condition, the usual dressing is 40 to 50 bushels per acre. A deep rich soil, or limestone land in the great valley, will receive 70 to 80 (and I am told even a hundred) bushels to the acre with advantage. On very poor land, twenty to thirty bushels per acre is deemed most advantageous to commence with. It is usually repeated every five or six years—i. e. every time the field comes in turn to be broken up with the plough; and as the land improves, the quantity of lime is increased. The prevailing practice here is to plough down the sod, or *lay*, in the fall, or early in the spring,—harrow it once, and then spread the lime (previously slacked to a powder,) preparatory to planting the field with Indian corn. Every field, in rotation, receives this kind of dressing; and as our farms are mostly divided into about half a dozen fields, the dressing of course comes once in six years, more or less according to the number of the fields. Some enterprising farmers, however, give their fields an *intermediate* dressing, *on the sod*, after they come into grass; which I consider an excellent practice, tending rapidly to improve the condition of the land.

Query III.—"Is it applied in a caustic or an effete state?"

Answer.—It is usually obtained in a caustic state from the kiln,—deposited in heaps, in the field where it is to be spread, and water sufficient to slack it to a powder is then thrown upon it. As soon as slacked it is loaded into carts, and men with shovels distribute it as equally as possible over the ground. It is generally considered best to put it it on the ground whilst it is fresh, or *warm*, as the phrase is; and it is certainly easier to spread it equally while in a light pulverised state, than after it gets much wet with rains. I am inclined to think, too, it is better for the land, when applied fresh from the kiln.

Query IV.—"To what crops is it most advantageously applied, and at what season?"

Answer.—It is usually applied, as already intimated, to the crop of Indian corn, in the spring of the year—say the month of April. Occasionally it is applied, preparatory to sowing wheat in autumn. When used as a *top dressing*, on the sod, it is generally applied in the fall—say November. The prevailing impression is that it is most advantageously applied to the Indian corn, and hence the general practice. But the truth is, it is highly advantageous at any and at all seasons; and our shrewd old farmers have a saying,—"*Get your lime on for your corn, if you can,—but be sure you get it on the land some time in the year.*"

Query V.—"How is it incorporated with the soil—by the plough or the harrow? and is it applied in any case as a top dressing to grass and to grains, and with what effect?

Answer.—As already stated, after the sod is ploughed down for Indian corn, it is usually harrowed once to render the surface more uniform.

The lime is spread as equally as possible over the field, and then the ground is well harrowed in different directions, in order to incorporate the lime withthe soil. Soon afterwards, the field is marked out and planted with corn. The plough is rarely, if ever used, for the purpose alluded to. I have mentioned above, that lime is occasionally used as a top dressing for grass. It appears to be particularly beneficial to that crop; and answers extremely well when applied in that manner. The practice of applying it to Indian corn as above related is, however, chiefly followed: and the application of a dressing to each field in rotation, causes as much labor and expense every year as our farmers generally are willing to incur. Lime has rarely been used as a top dressing to grain crops, within my knowledge.

Query VI.—"What is the ordinary cost per acre of liming, and the relative profits, in increased products of a period of years?

Answer.—Quick lime, at the kilns, usually costs twelve and a half cents per bushel. The farmers generally haul it with their own teams; and the additional expense depends of course, materially upon the *distance*. It is frequently hauled by them a distance of 8, 10, and even 12 miles. The average, perhaps is about 5 or 6 miles. It is delivered to me by the lime burners, (a distance of nearly six miles,) at 18 cents per bushel. At the rate of 40 bushels to the acre, the cost at 18 cents would be $7,20 per acre. It is difficult to estimate with precision the relative profits, in increased products: but I can safely say, from my own experience, on a small farm of middling quality, that two dressings of lime at the above rate, in the course of 8 or 9 years, have more than trebled the products of the land to which it was applied, both in grain and grass. It is to be understood, however, that the system of *ploughing only so much ground as could be well manured* was adopted at the same time. I may also observe generally, that the farmers of this district, (who are shrewd economists,) are so well convinced of the beneficial effects of liming, that costly as its application seems to be, they are unanimous in sparing no effort to procure it. Lime has been found to be peculiarly favorable to the growth of pasture, when the farm is otherwise well managed; and as our farmers are mostly in the practice of feeding cattle, they resort to liming as an indispensable auxiliary to successful grazing.

Query VII.—"Is lime applied with yard manures, or earthy composts, and with what results.

Answer.—I have already intimated that vegetable matters, and especially yard manures, are highly important in conjunction with lime. Both are valuable, even when used separately: but when *combined*, the effect is most complete. If to this be added that great secret of good farming, *viz.* to plough only so much ground as can be well manured,—the state of agriculture may be considered nearly perfect.

Lime is, in some instances, added to earthy composts, preparatory to distribution on the field; but it is doubtful whether the extra labor of this method is compensated by any peculiar advantages. It is not generally practised.

Query VIII.—"Is powdered limestone (carbonate of lime) applied to soils; and if so, does it induce fertility otherwise than by mechanically ameliorating their texture?

Answer.—No instance of powdered limestone being applied to soils has come under my notice. I can, therefore, form but a very imperfect opinion of its utility. If it were even as beneficial as quick lime, (which I doubt,) I apprehend it could not be procured and applied with less cost and labor.

Query IX.—"On what soils, if any, in your neighborhood, is lime found to be inoperative, as a fertilizing application; and the cause of its failure?"

* The yard manure is not usually mingled with the lime when the latter is first applied. The practice is to lime the *Indian corn* ground prior to planting that grain, on the inverted sod,—and the ensuing spring, to manure the same field for a *barley* crop; or, to reserve the manure until the succeeding autumn, and apply it to the *wheat* crop. It is not well settled which of these is the better practice. Each has its advocates; but it is most usual to reserve the manure for the wheat.

Answer.—There is no soil in this district, deemed worthy of cultivation, on which lime is *wholly* inoperative as a fertilizer. On some sterile slaty ridges and on magnesian rocks, it has indeed but a slight effect; and even the benefits of barnyard manure are very transient. In low swampy grounds, also, unless they are previously well drained, the labor of applying lime is pretty much thrown away. There seems to be some thing in the constitution of magnesian rocks peculiarly unfriendly to the growth of the more valuable plants. Indeed, there are patches of the soil perfectly destitute of all vegetation. Repeated attempts have been made to cultivate the bases of our serpentine banks; but neither lime, nor manure, will enable the farmer to obtain more than a light crop of small grain. Neither clover, nor the valuable grasses, can be induced to take root and flourish in the ungenial soil. It is, therefore, almost universally neglected.

I have thus endeavored, (in rather a desultory manner, I confess,) to answer your queries according to my best judgment. If what I have furnished shall in any degree tend to make the subject better understood, I shall be amply gratified.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant, WM. DARLINGTON.

JESSE BUEL, Esq. *Cor. Sec. &c.*

Westchester, (Penn.) December 17, 1832.

For the New England Farmer.

LARGE APPLE TREE.

THERE is at present standing in Duxbury, County of Plymouth, an apple tree remarkable for its age, size, and fruitfulness. This tree is over 40 feet in height, branches very wide spreading and large, the circumference of the trunk eight inches from the ground, is 16 feet; at four feet from the ground it spreads into two branches, one of which is 9 feet in circumference. These again spread, the larger into three, the smaller into two branches, each of which equals an ordinary apple tree in size. It covers with its branches a space of ground 31 paces in diameter. In its most fertile days, it bore 76 bushels of apples for winter use, and not many years since, the fruit made 10 barrels of cider, besides 30 bushels for the cellar. Its ascertained age is near one hundred years. It still is quite productive and sound, the upper and lower branches bear alternately. The fruit is of a pleasant sour, rather tender, but keeps well all winter.

MR. AUDUBON, says the Boston Patriot, in a letter addressed to a gentleman in this city, dated Eastport, May 9th, observes, that he has concluded to charter a schooner of some 50 or 60 tons, for his voyage, in the following direction:—From Eastport to Sable Island, thence to Newfoundland, and all around it—thence to the coast of Labrador, and up towards Hudson's Bay, as far as the season will admit."

A cloud of Witnesses.—One hundred and seventy-two witnesses have been examined on the trial of the Rev. Mr. Avery, now in progress at Newport, and there remained twenty or thirty more, at the last dates, who were yet to testify.

MR. FROST stated in his address at the Young Men's Temperance meeting, that of 125,000 convictions for crime recorded in this country for one year (we believe 1829,) 96,780 were distinctly traceable to ardent spirit.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PROCEEDINGS of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a meeting held in the Hall of the Institution on Saturday, May 25, 1833.

The following report was made by H. A. S. Dearborn, Esq. the President of the Society.

Since the last meeting, I have received the subjoined letter from David Porter, Esq., Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at the Ottoman Porte, with the seeds therein named. These repeated acts of kindness demand our gratitude, while the promised contributions of Fr. Summerers, Esq. can not fail of being of great value. The countries bordering on the Black Sea, are extremely rich in vegetable productions, and acquisitions from thence are sought with avidity by the naturalists, and the cultivators of useful and ornamental plants in Europe. Several of our valuable fruits were first introduced among the Romans by Lucullus, from the south eastern borders of the Euxine.

The benefits of those trophies of his enterprise, civilization and refinement, have been extended through nineteen centuries, and over two hemispheres;—while his splendid victories, and the regal treasures of Mithridates, were not sufficient to protect him, from the denunciations of his ambitious rivals. If his country was ungrateful for his martial achievements, his pacific deeds have verified his prophetic remark to his officers, on the morning of his great battle in Armenia:—"I will make this a day to be remembered by after ages."

Fortunately for our country, the naval officers of the Republic who have visited the East, have emulated the taste, as well as the chivalry of the Roman warrior, and our Society has been repeatedly enriched by their offerings. The seeds have been placed in charge of the Gardener, at Mount Auburn. Respectfully submitted by H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinley Place, Roxbury, May 25, 1833.

Pera, March 6, 1833,

SIR,—I send you some seed Beans, which were given me by his Excellency, the Baron D'Ottenfels. You will find his note in the box.

Fr. Summerers, Esq. has promised me forty different kinds of seeds from Wallachia and Moldavia, and among them those of an Apple of extraordinary size, and excellence, which when I receive I shall have the pleasure to send you. I am Sir, with great respect your very obedient servant. DAVID PORTER.

H. A. S. Dearborn, Esq., Pres. of the Mass. Hor. Soc.

NOTE from the Baron D'Ottenfels to David Porter Esq.

Beans of Kordofan in Africa, raised in 1832, they are planted in April and May, on dry or moist land, indifferently, in a situation sheltered from the north wind. The stalks furnish excellent charcoal for gun powder. The beans are very good for poultry and cattle, the plants being cut down and mixed with manure, give an enriching activity to the earth. OTTENFELS.

To the Directors of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

GENT.—I send you a half dozen Bottles, of Salad Oil, Manufactured from Sun Flower Seed.

I believe, you will find it as sweet, and of as good flavor, as any Olive Oil.

If it can be used in the place of Olive Oil, we can raise the seed and manufacture the oil here so as to afford it, at the price Olive Oil usually sells at.

Will you please to place it, in your exhibition room for examination, after it has been exhibited it is at your disposal. Respectfully, your obedient Servant, JAMES HOMER.

Amesbury, May 22, 1833.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to DAVID PORTER, Esq. for his present of valuable seeds. And to Mr. JAMES HOMER for half a dozen bottles of Oil from the seed of sunflowers, and Messrs. B. and C. Adams, for a quantity of seeds.

William Sharp Mc Leay, and Francis Summerers, were elected Corresponding Members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

P. B. Hovey, Cambridgeport, Ranunculus.

S. Walker, Roxbury, Tulips.

J. A. Kenrick, Newton, several fine specimens.

S. E. Green, Brookline, Red and White Cypripedium humile, strong and prominent of their kind.

Messrs. Winships, usual show of flowers.

Per order, J. WINSHIP, *Chairman.*

Capt. D. Chandler, of Lexington, exhibited the largest shoots of Asparagus that we ever saw, measuring no less than 4 inches in circumference.

Adjourned to Saturday next.

There were more than fifty varieties of Flowers exhibited by the Messrs. Winship, of Brighton. Mr. Walker's Tulips were fine and much diversified with beautiful colors.—*Editor.*

From the Vermont Chronicle.

BEES.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—A variety of expedients have been devised to prevent the entrance of the Bee Moth into Bee-Hives. I am not well satisfied with any I have seen, though they may be of some use. I beg to propose a new one; and that is, a rope of cotton wool, extending from the entrance of the hive round to the entrance again; and if thought necessary, another around the top of the hive. Indeed, put cotton wool, somewhat loose, in or on all places where the Moth will incline to lay its eggs. It may be well to sprinkle the cotton with fine salt. If the rope becomes wet and adheres to the hive or bottom board, a new rope may be substituted. *The reason of the thing.* Insects in general, and moths in particular, avoid cotton wool, as a *nidus* for their eggs, probably because they are so easily caught by its threads, and because there is no oil in it as in wool. Bees themselves will not walk upon it. Salt too is avoided by insects as a *nidus,* and by sprinkling the cotton with that, it may be still more uncomfortable to the miller.

The experiment is so simple, I hope it will be tried. In general, if a hive is well stocked with bees, there is not much fear but they will manage to guard the entrance, if the apertures are not too large. J. W.

May 20, 1833.

"WHAT you leave at your death, let it be without controversy, else the lawyers will be your heirs."—*F. Osborne.*

AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Bristol County Agricultural Society, October 3, 1832. By ROLAND HOWARD, President of the Society.

GENTLEMEN,—The business before the Society has this day been arranged with a view to an Address being delivered adapted to the occasion; and although this meeting may be considered as being somewhat necessary, in order that we may secure the bounty generously offered by a wise and patriotic government, for the encouragement of Agricultural enterprise, domestic manufactures, and mechanical skill; yet it should by no means be considered that we fulfil the just expectations of government, or fully answer the purpose for which this Society was organized, by merely meeting once a year, for the simple purpose "of seeing and being seen," and scrambling for a few premiums. No, our object should be more *elevated*, more *noble*, more *patriotic*.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon our minds that the object of this, and all similar institutions, is to call into action our *latent energies*, to wake up inquiry, to excite us to greater industry, to teach us *how* to accomplish the *most*, with the *fewest* means. These are, if I mistake not, the prime objects of Agricultural Societies.

Having thus briefly stated what I conceive to be the *object* of agricultural societies, I can assure you, gentlemen, that well pleased should I have been, if some gentleman had been selected to address you on this occasion, whose *scientific knowledge*, and *practical* experience, would have enabled him to have more clearly and forcibly shown you in detail, the great good that agricultural societies may reasonably be supposed to produce, one that was abundantly qualified to draw from his fund of knowledge, such *facts* as his experience had *tested*, and which he could clearly demonstrate, for your present edification and future benefit. But I have to lament, that the person whom you have requested to address you on this occasion, possesses no claim to such useful and important qualifications; and while reluctantly yielding to your wishes, it would be strange indeed if one of my feeble abilities, on an occasion like the present, did not experience some inward doubts, and plainly evince some outward perturbations; especially when the fact is taken into consideration, that I have not been in the habit of addressing public assemblies—that my life has thus far been spent in the labors of the field—that my education has neither qualified me to play the orator, nor to appear to advantage on the forum; these considerations are calculated to embarrass the mind, and to impede a clear and distinct utterance: therefore, I feel it a duty to solicit your attention, and pray for your candor, to the few observations which the time allotted me may allow me to offer for your consideration.

As agriculture claims a pre-eminence above manufactures and commerce, from its seniority and superior usefulness, I trust that I shall be excused, if, on this occasion, my remarks are principally confined to that art—and that the class of citizens, which I may more particularly address, may be found among my agricultural brethren.

It was remarked by the celebrated Sully, that agriculture might be regarded as the breast from which the state derives its support and nourishment.

Manufactures and commerce originally owed their existence to agriculture, and the people employed in carrying them on must constantly be fed by those who are engaged in the parent art. Agriculture, therefore, may be considered as of the first importance to mankind; because their temporal welfare and prosperity depend upon receiving a regular and sufficient supply of the various articles cultivated by the agriculturist.

In an age like the present, the utility of agriculture is so fully recognized, it would be unnecessary to insist at any length upon the advantages which every nation must enjoy, when that art is sufficiently *understood* and *skilfully* practised.

The territory possessed by any people, is the original property, or capital stock, from which they are supplied, not only with the *necessaries*, but also with the *comforts* of life; and in direct proportion as their territory is *improved*, their *prosperity* will be advanced. It is from the surface of the earth, that timber, cordage and sails are procured for our ships; and flax, wool, cotton, hides and tallow are obtained for the use of the manufacturer.

If we penetrate into the interior of the earth, we find either limestone, marl or other substances for invigorating the surface and rendering it constantly prolific. It is also from the bowels of the earth that copper, lead, tin, iron, and coals are procured, and employment given to another part of the community.

But the remark which of all others deserves particular attention, is, that it is only by an enlightened cultivation of the soil, and raising as large a store of provisions as possible, that laborers, manufacturers, and artizans can live comfortably, or proceed with spirit in their several occupations.

It would not be altogether uninteresting, or unprofitable, would time permit, to give a brief sketch of the history of agriculture, from the days of Noah down to the present time. Noah, as we understand by the sacred writings, understood the art of husbandry, and it is reasonable to suppose that he taught the art to his sons, by whom it was spread over the world.

The history of the ancient Egyptians informs us, "that they were well acquainted with agriculture." And perhaps the people of Italy, under the Roman government, understood all the branches of husbandry much better, and practised them more successfully, than the present inhabitants of that country.

There is sufficient authority for believing, that an enlightened system of rural economy had become prevalent during the Augustan age, and perhaps long before; for the Georgics of Virgil, and the other productions of the Roman authors, show, that husbandry was not only well understood by the Romans, but correctly and successfully practised.

When Great Britain was invaded by the Romans, there is reason to presume, that the art of husbandry was but very imperfectly understood by the inhabitants. But whatever might have been the situation of Britain when invaded by the Romans, it is certain that the husbandry of some parts of the island was improved by the Roman soldier; and that nearly all the grains that are now cultivated, were then raised to a considerable extent. The Roman conquests, instead of desolating the earth, as too often has been the case in similar instances, insured the *improvement* of every country that was subdued; and the soldiers of that nation, being drawn from the plough, spread a knowledge of husbandry through every country which come under their dominion.

To benefit mankind, and increase their comfort and happiness, seemed the invariable wish of the Roman commanders.

Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, one of the judges in the Court of Common Pleas, was the first person on record who attempted to enlighten English husbandmen, by writing on the art of agriculture.

In 1534, he published a treatise called the *Book of Husbandry*, which, ancient as it is, contains many valuable hints to husbandmen.

An hundred and eighteen years elapsed, after the publication of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert's book, before any thing further appeared really deserving the attention of husbandmen. At this period the British husbandmen were much benefitted by the writings of Walter Blythe, a man of sound practical sense, who in 1652, published a book entitled *Improver Improved*, and contains what he calls six pieces of improvement. First,—On floating and watering land. Second,—On draining fen and boggy land, and regaining land from the sea. Third,—On such enclosures as prevent depopulation, and advance all interests. Fourth,—On tillage of land kept too long in grass, and pasturing others destroyed with ploughing. Fifth,—Discovery of all sorts of composts, with their nature and use. Sixth,—On doubling the growth of wood by new plantations.

The next noted writer on husbandry in England, was Jethro Tull, the celebrated champion of drill husbandry. Little further alteration in the rural economy of England occurred, except in the superior attention bestowed on live stock, by Mr. Bakewell and others, till the establishment of the National Board of Agriculture; this institution was founded by Parliament in the year 1780, with an ample donation of $22,000 a year, this gave a new spring to improvement; a general desire soon seized all ranks to promote internal improvements; the attention of farmers was excited—agricultural knowledge was eagerly sought after—periodicals were published, and *read*—experiments were tried, and the results carefully noted; the consequence of all this was, that such an astonishing increase of the productions of the soil have been produced, that the holders of real estate, in numerous instances, in the short space of fifty-two years, have much more than doubled their rentals. The world stands indebted to the unwearied endeavors of Sir John Sinclair for this admirable institution, which has certainly done much good, and may still do a great deal more.

Two advantages among many, may be mentioned: first—a great number of new men were brought forward by the Board, whose names otherwise would probably never have been heard of; and those being chiefly *practical* people, who were professionally concerned in the farm management, agriculture by their endeavors, was rescued from the hands of theorists, and a revolution of no small extent accomplished in rural affairs; secondly—before the Board was instituted, the bond of connection between agriculturists was slender, and served few useful purposes; each trusting to his own information, and knew little more about the practices of neighboring districts, than those of China, or the most distant countries.

The establishment of the Board removed at once all these evils and difficulties—it made farmers who reside in the most distant quarters of the kingdom, acquainted with one another; and caused

a rapid dissemination of knowledge amongst the whole profession. The art of agriculture was brought into fashion, and a degree of exertion manifested which had never before been exemplified on that island.

[To be continued.]

From the Genesee Farmer.

USE OF PLASTER.

Messrs. Editors,—I became a subscriber to the Genesee Farmer for the purpose of deriving information, not expecting ever to become one of the contributors to its columns; but some communications upon the subject of Plaster of Paris having appeared in the Farmer, and a *plan* having been given for its use, I have thought it not improper to submit to you, sirs, the method generally adopted by our best farmers here. Plaster is always to be sown on wheat, unless the land is wanted for a spring crop the next year, after clover seed, at the rate of one, two and even three bushels per acre. After harvest the young clover ought not to be pastured much, if any; the next year the clover is suffered to grow as large as it can be, and be well turned over, which is then done, the ground fallowed and the wheat sown; the next year sow the clover seed and plaster, and so on from year to year ad infinitum, the land always getting better, as is supposed by those that practice upon this method. Plaster we think should be sown on pasture. An old farmer, and one that has proved his skill by making a fortune at the business, and who now tills nearly 500 acres, told me to-day, that a ton of plaster sown on ten acres of pasture would make it yield as much as fifteen acres under like circumstances without plaster. If you should think any of this worth printing—you will probably hear more from Onondaga.

ON PRESERVING FRUITS AND SEEDS.

An old English writer asserts that "wood ashes I have experienced to be an excellent preserver of fruits, and much the best thing we know to pack tender fruits for transportation; it will not only keep such soft fruits as peaches, nectarines, apricots, &c. from bruising in the carriage, but keep their fleshy parts from putrefaction. The late Lord Capel, who was so famous for his fine gardens at Kew Green, by this means had fruit sent him from this place to Ireland, in very good perfection. The method of doing which was to gather the fruit, when it was quite dry, and after laying it in flannels for some hours, a box was prepared for it, with a bed of fine sifted wood ashes at the bottom about four inches thick, upon which the fruit was laid so as not to touch one another by about an inch, and then wood ashes sifted over it till all the spaces were filled, and the fruit was covered about two inches, then more fruit was laid in as before, and then more ashes, and so on, layer above layer, till the fruit reached within four inches of the top of the box, and then as many ashes sifted over it as could be pressed down under the lid of the box by a man of full strength; so was it carried several hundred miles without receiving the least injury. The fineness of the parts of these ashes, render them in the first place capable of being pressed so very close together that no air can get through them; nor are their parts such as are apt to imbibe moisture, and are therefore incapable of putrefaction; for we may keep them many years without perceiving them to alter or change from what they were when first made, and not only without any putrefying quality themselves, but seem also to contain some power, which is opposite to putrefaction, and therefore we never find any insects bred among them; for this reason I am apt to believe that wood ashes would be the best thing we could use to bring seeds in from foreign parts, as the East or West Indies; for in long voyages we find most seeds inclined to rot and breed insects. This way I believe will keep them sound, especially since the ancients affirm, that the lentils, which are subject to corrupt may be kept by them."—*Bradley's Survey of ancient Husbandry,*

Query. Might not Sweet Potatoes be preserved in dry wood ashes?

From the Horticultural Register.

MODES OF DESTROYING RATS AND MICE.

By Mr. John Howden.

Take a large flower pot, invert it on a board or slate, and sink it in the ground nearly level with the surface; opposite the hole in the bottom of the pot and about two inches from the surface or entrance, may be suspended on a crooked piece of wire, a smooth wooden roller, like the caster of a bed post. This the mouse will leap upon, and from thence be precipitated to the bottom from whence it can never escape; and hundreds may be caught in the same trap without any trouble of resetting. The surface may be sprinkled with chaff or short straw, and a mixture of grass and clover seeds about the hole. The roller may be besmeared with lard and dusted over with flour or oatmeal, in wet weather a tile may be set over the hole to keep it dry.

I have invented another very simple mouse or rat trap, the difference is only in the size. An old packing box four inches deep for mice, and six for rats, is divided into lodging rooms four or six inches square. Each lodging room has two auger holes in it, the size of a mouse or rat, whichever the trap is intended for, as the rat particularly always requires to have a back door for retreat. The boxes may be placed under heaps of straw or corn in barns, sheds, or gardens. A few sheaves of half thrashed oats may be laid over them in the latter places; the place will soon become the rendezvous of the vermin, and on removing the straw or corn, they will be found in their lodging rooms with their young ones. The box may be 18 or 24 inches wide, and of any length. The augur holes for ingress and egress may be stopped at once by a false frame or square of hoop iron which may be made to drop down over all the holes at once, and the box may then be carried off to a place for the dog to try his agility.

A GEOLOGICAL JOKE.

A gentleman traveling through a wretched country, stopt for a while to converse with a man who was manuring his land. "Friend," said he, "you labor to very little purpose—this is the most wretched soil I have seen." "Aye stranger," replied the farmer, "bad enough, yet something may be made out of it by hard work." "True—but you must be miserably poor." "No—not so poor as you think—*I only own half of this piece of land.*"

A correspondent of the *American Farmer*, says that he destroyed all the Caterpillars in his orchard, by using mops of cloth, dipped in salt and water, and conveyed to the nests on the ends of long poles.

TO PRESERVE DAHLIA ROOTS.

A writer in the Horticultural Register states that he preserves Dahlia Roots through the winter by the following method:—

I choose a fine day to take up the roots, and expose them for a few hours to the sun, to dry the mould on them. I then clear away all the dirt I possible can, wiping each root with a cloth if necessary. When quite *clean*, I put them into a boarded closet and a kitchen. In a few days, I scatter thinly all over them some very dry sand, they are then left, and only examined from time to time to see that they do not get mouldy, which by the bye I never found happen.

A HEALTHY SEASON.

There is no subject on which our citizens are more anxious at present than the probability of this city, being favored with the absence of sickness duing this summer. Public opinion varies on this point, but we are fully borne out in saying that the hopes of a very healthy season are every day gaining strength. Cholera has totally disappeared in the Island of Great Britain, and has also become nearly extinct in Ireland. The Breze, the first arrival from Ireland this season brings very favorable reports, and although she had 125 emigrants on board, there was not one case of sickness. Another very promising circumstance has been noticed here indicating a very healthful state of the atmosphere: several plants which make rapid and early vegetation, have already made more growth at this date than they did all last summer. This is an indication which, we have been informed, seldom fails, and we hope on the present occasion it will be found equally certain.—*Canadian Courant.*

New Cure for the Cholera. The London New Monthly gives the following as a powerful successful remedy in this frightful disease. "My plan has been to give at once fifteen grains of Musk rubbed into a draught, with a lump of sugar and a wine glass full of cold water; and I am justified in reporting that this first step, if taken promptly, will scarcely ever fail to arrest the progress of the disease, and to leave the patient to easy and ordinary convalescence, &c."

A few weeks ago we published a letter, copied from Silliman's Journal of Arts and Sciences, in which it was stated that a mechanic in one of the western states had been able, by a sheet-iron buz fixed in a turning lathe, to cut the hardest steel without difficulty. Mr. Cox, chairmaker, of this place, on reading the piece, made the experiment and found that it succeeded to admiration. He has informed us that he now uses his buz for a circular saw, by means of which he is enabled to execute a part of his work with far greater facility than he could by his former mode.—*Muncy Telegraph.*

Beat this who can—Raised in this town by Mr. D. Felt one hundred heads of barley from one kernel, eighty of which were ripe, yielding too thousand two hundred and fifty kernels.—*New Ipswich Register.*

To take Ink spots out of Mahogany.—Apply spirits of salt with a rag, until the spot disappears, immediately wash with clear water.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1833.

FARMER'S WORK FOR JUNE.

Hay making will soon claim attention, and it is now time to make ready and arrange your plans of proceeding. In cutting grass for hay, a proper attention should be paid to the state of its growth. If cut too early, or before it has obtained its most perfect state, there will be much loss in drying. If it stands too late it is not only harder to mow, but the seed, the most nutritive part, will shell out while drying. But when there is much hay making to be done, the whole cannot be performed at precisely the right season. It will therefore be expedient to cut the thickest grass, and that which has lain, or is in danger of lying down. The thinnest grass should be cut next, which is apt to be soonest ripe, and last of all that which is on a medium between thick and thin. If your mowing ground is level, the use of a horse rake will greatly lighten your labor.

If a second crop is expected, the grass may be cut a little earlier than might be best otherwise. It is a good plan to mix layers of green or new cut grass, especially of clover, with layers of straw in the mow. In this way the strength of the clover is absorbed by the straw, which, thus impregnated, horses and cattle will eat greedily. In case you have no straw on hand, (which we told, or ought to have told you to preserve for this very purpose) you may mix some of your last year's hay, (on the north east scaffold at the right hand of the barn door) which is doubtless very dry by this time, with such new cut grass, as it may be expedient to house in your barn before it is altogether as dry as a "remainder biscuit."

It is also recommended in the "*Agricultural Report of Scotland*," to apply from four to eight quarts of salt to a ton of new hay, while depositing it in a barn or stack. It is found that hay thus salted can be well saved in a greener state, and, at the same time the benefit, which the hay derives from the salt, is more than four times its value. More than a peck of salt should not be applied to a ton of hay, as over salting diminishes its nutriment.

The art of hay making consists in rendering it sufficiently dry to prevent its heating too much in the stack or mow, and at the same time preserving, as much as possible without danger, the natural juice of the grass. Clover, say some, after it is cut, should remain in the swath till it is dried about two thirds of its thickness. It should then not be spread, but turned over, and as little shaken or stirred about as possible before it is put under cover. Others however, advise to spread the swath immediately after the mower, in order to make it as fast as possible, and be careful to carry it to the barn or stack before the leaves are dry enough to crumble. We apprehend that the mode in this case may be varied according to circumstances. If the weather be fair and settled, spread the swaths, but if lowering and variable let your grass remain as left by the mower, turning it over when half dry, without spreading.

Salt for Cattle and Sheep. Although it has been thought by some agriculturists that cattle or sheep if allowed as much salt as they will consume are apt to take it to excess, it is doubted by none that a due quantity is beneficial to most or all animals. Cattle and sheep, it is said, when running in fresh feed, in the fore part of the season, stand in particular need of this condiment; and a practical husbandman once told us that in giving salt to these animals, it is best to mix it with unleached ashes in the proportion of one quart of fine salt to one half bushel of ashes. The mixture, he told us would preserve the health and increase the appetite of the animals, and, he believed, would secure sheep from the rot, and horses from the botts.

Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes, &c. Do not permit too many of these plants to remain in a hill. Some experienced gardeners have told us that hills of water melons should be planted eight feet apart, and of musk melons six feet apart each way. And when the plants have become too large to be destroyed by bugs, they should be thinned, so as to leave only one in a hill. Cucumbers should be left but little nearer together than musk melons. The oftener you stir the ground among these and other hoed crops, the less they will suffer by dry weather.

Culture of Corn. If the ground on which you have planted your Indian corn is level, light, and but little infected with weeds, you will do well to use a harrow at the first time of hoeing instead of a plough. In a stiff stoney stubborn soil a plough or cultivator is to be preferred, at least for the second and third time hoeing. Put a handful of wood ashes or plaster of Paris, or some say a mixture of both is better than either separate, on your hills of corn and potatoes, just before the first or second hoeing. These articles are commonly applied immediately after weeding, but it is recommended, particularly in dry weather, to cover them with earth, as the sun and air will otherwise rob them of fertilizing qualities.

Soap Suds is among the best of all possible antidotes for insects, besides being a valuable manure. If you will sprinkle your fruit-trees, in the spring by the help of a garden engine, or one of those syringes, which may be had at the Agricultural Ware house, No. 52 North Market Street, with soap suds, twice a week for two or three weeks, you will soon find that canker-worms, cut-worms, and caterpillars will be almost as scarce on your premises as mermaids, unicorns and flying dragons. Soap suds are also a very fine article for watering cucumber plants and other growing products of the garden; if water from the wash-tub cannot handily be had you may find it worth your while to substitute a weak solution of potash.

Sea Water. Watering plants, such as potatoes, turnips, and even flax with sea-water has been recommended by Dr. Deane. But he says, "Sea Water applied to tender plants most commonly proves too strong for them, if applied when the ground is dry. But if the ground is wet, the strength of the water is abated by mixing with the juices of the soil, before it is taken up by the roots, and thus rendered innocent and safe, as I have found by experience." As asparagus is naturally a maritime plant, and found growing on the borders of salt marshes, it is probable that watering it with sea-water would promote its growth sufficiently to pay for the trouble, where such water is handy.

"Sea-water might be carried, (says the Farmer's Assistant) from the sea, some distance on the land, to advantage, in the following manner. Take a one horse cart, and suspend a tight box rightly shaped under the axle-tree, the box having a valve in the under side; drive the cart into the water, and the valve opens and lets that fluid into the box; and when the cart is driven out, the valve closes and holds the water.

"When the cart is drawn to the ground on which the water is to be spread, this operation may be performed in the manner we shall next describe: a tube is to be provided, say twelve feet in length, with small holes bored into it at the distance of six inches apart, and the end of the tube closed; attach this to the under side of the box, crossways, at either end, so as to be out of the way of the wheels of the cart.

"When you come to where the water is to be spread, it is to be let out of the box into a tube, by an aperture for that purpose, and as the cart moves along, the water runs out of each of the small holes in the tube, and thus sprinkles over a piece of ground twelve feet wide, till the whole is exhausted.

"With the next load, begin where the water ceased running before, and thus continue the watered stripe across the field. Then take another stripe of twelve feet wide adjoining that already watered, and thus proceed till the whole has been gone over.

"In this way a man would carry out say forty cart loads a day, at the distance of half a mile, or half that number if a mile; as but little time need be spent in loading and unloading. About ten loads of a hundred gallons each would probably be sufficient for an acre at one time."

There can be no doubt but the application of sea-water would prove fatal to cock-chaffers, grubs, cut-worms, &c. Liquid manure of any kind may be expeditiously applied in the way above mentioned.

Knitting Machine. Our friend who signs "*One of your Subscribers*" is informed that the notice of a Knitting Machine was originally taken from Niles' Register, a paper printed in Baltimore. We believe nothing of the kind is to be found in Boston.

The *season* is on the whole promising, though not so forward as the opening spring led us to anticipate. Long continued cold easterly winds have put a temporary veto on vegetation, and May, with us instead of being "Born in yon blaze of orient sky" was in fact

Born in a fog, and cradled in a storm.

Still fruit trees are abounding in blossoms, and the rains, which, in some parts of the Union, fell in such quantities as to produce destructive floods, in this vicinity were not sufficiently copious to be attended with any bad effects; and we have neither seen nor heard of frosts to blast the hopes of the husbandman.

WORKS OF THE APPLE-TREE BORER.

A FRIEND, residing in Newton, Mass. has sent us a stump, and some of the roots of (we believe) an apple tree, which are full of worms holes, half filled with fine dust and other marks of some insects, which evidently caused the death of the tree; and requests our opinion relative to the evil and its remedy. We believe the mischief was the work of the Apple-Tree Borer, *(saperda bivittata)* of which we have frequently given descriptions and notices.

The Mass. Agr. Repos. vol. v. p. 360, contains a paper on this insect, by John Prince, Esq. by which it appears that worms of this kind are destroyed "by digging round the tree, and clearing away the earth to the roots, and then with a sharp

pointed knife, a chisel, or a gouge, (and a small wire to probe if they are deep in the tree,) they may easily be destroyed." Mr. Winship recommends a still easier remedy in the application of a solution of potash, see N. E. Farmer, p. 342 of the current volume.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Death of Hon. John Randolph.—The Philadelphia papers of Friday evening announce the death of Mr. Randolph, in that city, in the sixtieth year of his age. We copy from the Chronicle the annexed notice:—"The Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, died this morning, at the City Hotel, at quarter past twelve. He was on his way to New York to embark for Europe, with the hope that a sea-voyage might improve or restore his health, which has been for a long time impaired."

New Cement.—The late conquest of Algiers by the French, has made known a new cement used in the public works of that city. It is composed of two parts of ashes, three of clay and one of sand. This composition, called by the Moors, Fabbi, being again mixed with oil, resists the inclemencies of the weather better than marble itself.

J. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore, Editor of the Turf Register, has received from Commodore Porter, Charge des Affairs at Constantinople, a communication, accompanied with the skin of an Angora goat, from whose silken hair Cashmere shawls are manufactured. Commodore Porter strongly recommends the introduction of the Angora goat into this country, and says, the value of a Cashmere shawl, here, (Constantinople) is from three to four and sometimes five hundred dollars. The best of silk imitations may be purchased for thirty dollars. The cost of the introduction of this animal into the United States would not be much for two or three spirited men of fortune to undertake. The goat is a hardy animal, long lived and subject to none of the diseases of the sheep.

Mr. Dobson of Connecticut, inventor of the Patent Baker, recently recovered $360 of Campbell and Miller of Bangor, for an infringement of his patent right to the double reflecting Baker.

TURNIP SEED.

For sale at the N. E. Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street,

Early Dutch Turnip. Early Garden Stone do. Yellow Stone do. White Flat Winter do. Long Yellow French do. Yellow Aberdeen do. Ruta Baga do.

The two last are very excellent kinds for cattle.

ROXBURY YEOMAN ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of the Roxbury Yeoman Association, for the detection and prosecution of trespassers, &c. will be held at the Town House, on Saturday evening next, June 1st, at 7 o'clock, for the choice of officers, and the transaction of all other business that may come before them.

S. J. GARDNER, *Sec'y.*

Roxbury, May 29, 1833.

PATENT CAST STEEL HAY AND MANURE FORKS.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 52 & 53, North Market Street, 1 doz. of WILLIS' Improved Cast Steel socket Manure forks, the best article for the purpose that has been made, having a fine spring temper, works free and easy.

1 doz of the best German steel do. do.
" Goodyear's Philadelphia manufactory with 4, 5 & 6 prongs or tines.
" Goodyear's common do. do. do.
" Perkin's best Shear Steel hay forks, do. do.
" Cast Steel do. do. do. do.
" Goodyear's best Philadelphia, do. 2, 3 and 4 tine.
" do. common, do. do.
" do. Boy's, do. do.

FLOWER SEEDS.

200 VARIETIES of very handsome annual, biennial and perennial Flower Seeds, in packages of 20 varieties each. For sale at the New England Seed Store. Price $1 per package. 6¼ cts. per paper. m 13

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CASH STORE.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414, Washington Street, (South end) has received a general assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, among which are 100 cases English, French and American Prints of all prices and qualities—20 cases Petticoat Robes—1 case Cambric Muslins, some of which are very fine—1 case Cotton Cambrics do. do.—1 case White Lilesia for lining ladies dresses—1 case Book Binders' Cambrick for do. do.—5 cases do.—100 cases bleached and brown Sheeting and Shirting, some extra fine—1 case Marseilles Quilts, from 8 to 10 quarters—5 cases London Rose Blankets, some of a very superior quality and large size—1 case Hearth Rugs—4 cases Chapp's spool 6 cord cotton, warranted—200 yards superior quality—5 cases Clark's do. at very low prices by doz. or case—2000 fancy boxes—a large variety of colored and black French Silks at very reduced prices—2 cases col'd Battiste—1 case black and colored Barage—4 cases French and London printed Muslins of new patterns and beautiful colors—2 cases three corded superfine Italianettes, black and fashionable colors—1 case common do—1 case Plaid Palmgrim's super quality—1 case Pou de Soi a genteel article for ladies' summer dresses, 9d per yd—20 ps super mix'd, drab, and olive Merino Cassinetts for children's summer dresses—20 ps Rouen Cassimere with a large variety of superfine and fine Broadcloths and Cassimeres—20 bales Pelisse Wadding—3 cases superior Ticking—4 cases cheap do—10 cases improved soft finished 4-4 Irish Linen, manufactured for the London market and imported expressly for the subscriber.

The above goods are offered for cash only at prices so extremely low as will make it an object for purchasers either by piece or yard to call and see. May 29

GARDEN MARROWFATS.

Very fine large Marrowfat Peas, for late sowing, for sale at the New England Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street. m29

THE FULL BLOODED HORSE SPORTSMAN.

THE Subscriber informs the public that the above named horse will stand at his stable the ensuing season,—terms $20 the season, which may be settled for $15 on or before the first of September next. Insurance as may be agreed between the parties. The stock of this horse are unusually promising and will not suffer (to say the least) by comparison with the get of any horse that has stood in this section for many years, and he is therefore recommended to the public with confidence by their obedient servant, S. JAQUES.

10 *Hills Stock Farm, Charlestown, 2½ miles from Boston.*

Reference is made to Thomas Williams, Esq. of Chelsea, who has colts of Sportsman's get. m8

ENGLISH MILK PANS &c.

JUST received from Liverpool at the agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street

A few Doz. English Patent milk Pans, a very superior article for raising Cream to the best advantage.

Likewise a further supply of Patent Zinc milk Pans, which have been highly approved of the last season.

50 Gault's Patent Churns, the best Churn now in use and highly recommended. A few Philadelphia Barrell Churns.

Sanborn's Improved self operating Cheese Press, the Cheese is pressed by its own weight.

A few setts Lactometer Glasses for proving the quality of milk. J. R. NEWELL.

THE HORSE NUMIDIAN.

The full Blooded Arabian Horse Numidian will stand for mares the ensuing season at the Ten Hill Stock Farm, on the Medford turnpike, 2½ miles from Boston, at twenty dollars the season, or twenty-five dollars to insure with foal.

The history of Numidian is this:—In the winter of 1823—4, the Dey of Algiers was at war with the Cabolls, a tribe of Numidian Arabs. The Aga, (or General) Ehica, who commanded the Dey's Janissaries (or troops) returned to Algiers in the spring of 1824, having conquered the Arabs and brought with him as booty a number of their best horses, of which Numidian was one, a four year old colt at the time. He was obtained of the Aga by Mr. Shaler, then Consul in Algiers. He arrived in this country in December, 1826.

He is said to be a sure foal getter and the colts are considered very valuable. They are five years old and under. Since 1827 he has stood for mares at Mount Holly, Burlington co. N, J.

The Arabian horses from the Barbary coast are often called barbs.

Gentlemen who may wish to know more particularly about him are requested to inquire of the subscriber at the Ten Hills Stock Farm. SAMUEL JAQUES.

m 1

HAMEWELL.

The fast trotting horse Hamewell, by Barefoot his dam the Virginia Mare, will stand for mares at the stable of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, at Brighton, this season at 15 dollars a mare. This fine animal is now three years old and stands 15 hands one inch high. His color is dark bay, black legs, and well built in proportion; his action and speed is equal to that of any other horse of his age. Good pasturage for mares, and the best of care will be taken of them. Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and see this horse. J. PARKINSON,

m 22 *Brighton.*

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
Apples, russetts,	barrel	3 00	3 50
baldwins,	"	3 00	3 25
Beans, white,	bushel	1 00	1 50
Beef, mess,	barrel	11 50	12 00
prime,	"	6 75	7 00
Cargo, No. 1.	"	8 50	8 75
Butter, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	14	15
Cheese, new milk,	"	8	10
four meal,	"	5	6
skimmed milk,	"	3	4
Feathers, northern, geese,	"	38	45
southern, geese,	"	35	43
Flax, American,	"	9	12
Flaxseed,	bushel	1 25	1 30
Flour, Genesee,	barrel	5 87	6 12
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 00	6 12
Baltimore, wharf,	"		
Alexandria,	"	5 75	5 87
Grain, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	75	76
southern yellow,	"	72	74
Rye,	"	81	82
Barley,	"	60	70
Oats,	"	45	52
Hay,	ton	12 00	14 00
Honey,	gallon	40	50
Hops, 1st quality,	pound	28	30
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	9	10
Southern, 1st sort,	"		9
Leather, Slaughter, sole,	"	18	20
" upper,	lb.	24	25
Dry Hide, sole.	pound	16	19
" upper,	lb.	20	22
Philadelphia, sole,	pound	24	26
Baltimore, sole,	"	23	25
Lime,	cask	1 20	1 25
Plaster Paris retails at	ton	3 00	3 25
Potatoes, Eastern, Cargo prices,	bushel	25	30
Pork, Mass. inspec., extra clear,	barrel	18 00	19 00
Navy, Mess,	"	13 00	13 50
Bone, middlings,	"	none	
Seeds, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 25	2 50
Red Top, northern,	"	87	1 00
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
" southern,	"	12	13
Tallow, tried,	ewt	10 00	11 00
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	60	65
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	65	75
Merino, ¾ths washed,	"	50	55
Merino, half blood,	"	48	50
Merino, quarter,	"	42	45
Native washed,	"	40	42
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	60	62
1st Lambs,	"	52	55
2d "	"	37	40
3d "	"	28	30
1st Spinning,	"	45	50

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	9½	10
southern,	"	9	9½
Pork, whole hogs,	"	7	8
Poultry,	"	10	14
Butter, keg and tub,	"	15	20
lump, best,	"	18	22
Eggs,	dozen	14	15
Potatoes, common,	bushel	35	40
Cider, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 27, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 263 Beef Cattle, (including about 40 unsold last week) 25 pairs Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, and 260 sheep. About 35 Beef Cattle remain unsold, most of which are prime Cattle.

Prices. *Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were not supported; a yoky or two were taken at $7,25. We quote prime at $6,50 a 7; good at $6, a 6,50; thin at $5,25 a 6.

Working Oxen.—We noticed sales at $46, $51, $55, $60, $62, $70, and $80.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at 17, 19, 20, 22, 25, 26, and $28.

Sheep.—We noticed a lot of Wethers, ordinary, taken at $2; a lot at $2.50; a lot at $3; also lots, part of which were Lambs, at from 2,25 to $3.

NOTICE.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, a few of Wilkinson's improved Bent patent Sheep shears, to prevent cutting the skin, a very great improvement, in the article. May 29

MISCELLANY.

THE PETITION OF THE LUNGS.

Dear ladies! hear our sad complaint,
And pity our distress!
Too long we've born our silent grief,
'Tis time to seek redress.

In cruel fetters bound, we plead—
Oh, hear our feeble cry!
Your corsets vile oppress us so,
We scarce can bear a sigh.

'Tis in our cells the blood and air
Indulge their warm embrace;
But scarcely have they room to meet,
While you so tightly lace.

Our neighbors too are sorely pressed,
And grievously complain;
We're forced to bear each other's woes,
And sympathise in pain.

The heart you know, or ought to know,
Is pumping night and day,
To force the purple stream of life,
Throughout its circling way.

The stomach and the liver too,
Deserve not such abuse;
With ceaseless care they analyze,
And fit your food for use.

Oh, could you see our crippled state,
Our languid movements view,
You surely would not grieve us thus,
As thoughtlessly you do.

And why is all this rude attempt,
Your symmetry to change?
Can you correct your Maker's work,
Or better plans arrange?

The loveliest form that beauty wears,
Is woman fair in youth;
Her perfect shape taste may adorn,
But not amend its truth.

Dear ladies we entreat you then,
By all that's just in taste,
As you value life and health,
Give freedom to the waist!

ROMANTIC.

'I recollect a pretty incident, which may not be uninteresting to the reader. A wild young fellow married a lovely girl, and having been long addicted to habits of dissipation, even the sincere attachment which he entertained towards his wife could not entirely disentangle him from its snares. His occasional irregular hours, would have given any but one of so pure and sweet a disposition, every reason to suspect that she did not hold that place in his affections which was her right; but this reflection scarcely ever intruded upon her spirits. The husband was far from being cruel, and really loved her, but his disposition was weak and his companions eloquent, and he seemed to grow worse rather than better in his habits. It happened once that he was called out of town, and in his haste left behind him a letter, in which, to please an unprincipled friend, he had spoken of his wife in terms of carelessness, if not of derision, and dilated freely upon his general course of life. Imagine the anxiety and suspense of the startled profligate, when he found himself borne by a rapid steam-boat upon a journey which must necessarily be of several days duration, yet remembered distinctly that the fatal letter was left exposed and unsealed upon his wife's table. He recollected too, with a pang, that he had wantonly, in answer to her inquiries, boasted that it contained a profound secret, which he would not have revealed for the world. He paced the deck in an agony of disappointment and shame. He pictured her opening the letter, turning pale with horror and indignation—perhaps fainting with anguish—alarming the servants—flying to her father—renouncing him forever. As soon as possible he returned, but with a sinking heart, to his dwelling, bracing himself up to meet the fury of an enraged and wretched woman. He opened the door softly. She was bending over her table busily writing. A placid smile sealed her mouth with a perfect beauty, and spread over her glowing features the mild expression of peace and joy; and even as she wrote, the fragment of a sweet ballad fell from her lips in a low music, that flows only from a heart entirely at rest. The husband stole noiselessly around, and read as her pen traced her gentle thoughts.

'Your letter is lying by me. The *very, very* letter, containing the 'profound secret.' Now could I punish you for your carelessness; but, my dearest Charles, how could I look you in the face on your return, after having basely violated your trust in my integrity, and meanly sought to gratify a silly curiosity at the expense of honesty, delicacy, and confidence. No. The letter is unopened, and lest you should feel uneasy, I enclose it to you, with the sincere love of your affectionate wife,' &c.

'What an angel! uttered the conscience-stricken husband.'

'She started up with a cry of pleasure—and as Charles met the light of her clear, unshrinking eyes, he was humbled that he should have suspected, her and deeply struck with repentance at his own conduct. He thenceforth severed all ties that drew him abroad; and if the pure and happy being whose influence had thus allured him to the path of right had perused all his subsequent letters she would have found nothing concerning herself, save bursts of the sincerest admiration and the warmest love.'

Fontenelle lived to be nearly one hundred years old. A lady, of nearly equal age, said to him one day, in a large company, Monsieur, you and I stay here so long, that I have a notion death has forgotten us! Speak as *softly* as you can, Madam, replied Fontenelle, 'lest you remind him of us.'

Pause before you follow Example. A mule, laden with salt and an ass laden with wool went over the brook together. By chance the mule's pack became wetted, and the salt melted, and his burden became lighter. After they had passed, the mule told his good fortune to the ass, who, thinking to speed as well wetted his pack at the next water, but his load became the heavier, and he broke down under it. That which helps one man may hinder another.

Intercourse with Philadelphia—So rapid is the traveling between the two cities that a gentleman breakfasting in Philadelphia arrives at the usual hour of dining in the city of New York—3 o'clock. We notice gentlemen, says the Daily Advertiser, transacting buisness on change at the usual hours, who left Philadelphia the same morning.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

We have met in recent reading—we believe in that excellent work, Taylor's 'Records of my life.'—with a retort made upon an inflated lord, by a distinguished man, who had risen to eminence by his own exertion, with whom he chanced to be dining. The lord piqued at the attention which he excited, said to him, 'Sir, I knew your father; he was a *butcher.*' 'Well, sir,' was the reply which was deigned to the lord: 'I knew *your* father. And the only difference between my father and yours, is this. He *killed* his calves, and yours it seems, *brought them up!*'

AVERY'S TRIAL.

RUSSELL, ODIORNE & Co. of this city, have in press a Report of Avery's Trial, which will be published as early as possible after the verdict is rendered. The Reporter is a gentleman of the Boston Bar, who has no interest, either personal or political, to bias him, in the case, and whose reputation is an ample pledge that the Report will be full, correct, and impartial. The Report will include the arguments and pleadings of counsel, and charge to the Jury, and be accompanied with a map. Orders from the country dealers and others will be promptly attended to on liberal terms.

☞Editors of papers who may give publicity to the above, will have a copy sent them immediately after publication, by sending a copy of their paper to the publishers. m22

A FINE NEW SQUASH

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, Nos. 51, & 52, North Market Street.

A few seeds of the Early Lemon Squash, from the western part of this State, which is considered one of the finest varieties of summer Squash cultivated, being a week earlier than the Scollop or Warted Squashes, and of much superior flavor, drier, and somewhat resembling the Canada Squash in taste; producing abundantly till killed by frost. Price 12½ cents per paper. May 1

ESSEX PRIZE POTATOES.

A few bushels of the famous Essex Prize Potatoes for sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 51 & 52, North Market Street. 2t m15

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable *country seat* and *farm* formerly owned by E. H. Derby and J. Crowninshield, Esqrs., and lately by Col. Endicott, situated in Danvers, within two miles of Salem and fifteen of Boston. The buildings are in good repair, spacious and elegant, and convenient for a genteel family, and also for a farmer's, with barns, stables, &c., attached. There is an excellent garden, containing a great variety of choice fruits, shrubs and flowers and a tasteful summer house. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, well watered and enclosed—it produces large crops of hay, grain, and vegetables, besides apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, quinces and cherries; there is a nursery of young fruit trees, and a plantation of 5000 White Mulberries. The place has many advantages, and is the most desirable country retreat in the vicinity. The building and garden, with from 10 to 100 acres of land, as the purchaser may choose, are offered on liberal and accommodating terms. Apply at this office, or to AMOS KING.

Danvers, March 27, 1833.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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☞No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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